

THE ANACONDA STANDARD

PRINTED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Its subscription price, for delivery by carrier or by mail, is \$10.00 a year, \$3.00 a quarter, \$1.00 a month. Rates for advertising promptly given at the office in Anaconda or at the branch office in Butte.

THE BEST IN MONTANA.

THE STANDARD went to press for its first issue on the morning of September 4, 1893. Its news service is the best in the Northwest. It has patrons in every part of Montana. Its carrier-delivery service includes Anaconda, Butte, Missoula, Bozeman, Phillipsburg, Granite, Great Falls and other cities.

The main office of THE STANDARD, to which general business letters and correspondence should be addressed, is in the Standard building, corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda. The principal branch office is at No. 21 East Broadway, Butte.

Largest Daily Circulation in Montana.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1894.

More Cheering Testimony.

Trustworthy testimony to the effect that the cause of free coinage gains ground is accumulating. Mr. W. A. Clark, who has recently returned from Europe, said in an interview which the Butte Miner printed yesterday morning: "There is a growing sentiment all over Europe in favor of bimetalism. I talked with a number of leading manufacturers of England, among them Mr. Mattheison, the well-known copper manufacturer, and they all agreed that a return to a bimetallic standard is a mere matter of time. They find that it is impossible to conduct the business of nations on a single gold basis. On the silver question the signs are very encouraging."

Mr. Clark is a frequent visitor to Europe and the continent, and his acquaintance abroad with men in business life gives value to his testimony respecting foreign opinion on the silver question. All that is transpiring in Europe may properly be accepted in confirmation of the opinion that the nations are soon to return to a financial system which will provide full function for silver.

On this question a letter lately written to a friend by Senator Dubois and printed in the Salt Lake Tribune is suggestive. The senator says:

The silver situation is a peculiar one here. Sentiment is changing very fast. It is drawing on the minds of Eastern people that the financial system is responsible for the present industrial condition of the country. The attitude of Lodge of Massachusetts shows the change that is going on. The politicians also recognize that if one of the great parties comes out squarely for free coinage pledges and the other great party strikes on the question, the free coinage party will sweep the country. In my judgment, the trend of events in Europe and this country makes the outlook for silver more hopeful than it has been since 1873. While this is the real condition, everything is in more or less of a chaotic state. There is a feeling among the genuine silver men that the best policy is to let the present financial policy remain undisturbed. The best we could get now would be something like the seigniorage bill, which would do no good and might do harm. The feeling here among the silver men is that neither the passage nor defeat of any tariff bill which the democrats may ultimately agree upon will permanently relieve the distress which has settled upon the country. They argue that when this is demonstrated silver legislation will be agreed upon practically by all parties. By silver legislation I mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 150 to 160 to 1, either through an agreement with European countries, including England, or through an agreement with silver-using countries, or by the United States alone. Am so much encouraged that I think such an agreement will either be reached before 1896 or that it will be so conceded on all hands that the next president elected will be instructed to immediately see that this country enacts a law for the equal coinage of gold and silver. There is a practical understanding among the silver men here from the silver-producing states that we cannot obtain any legislation now which would not be a detriment rather than a help. While this is not very satisfactory, for the present we believe that haste will be made quicker in this way.

The populists of Montana propose to take the field early. They have issued their call for a state convention which will be held in the city of Deer Lodge on Monday, June 25. Populist county committees are requested to hold county conventions June 9, for the election of delegates to the state convention. Pursuant to the request of the state committee, the STANDARD prints the call for the state convention. A good deal of talk, apparently of an unauthorized sort, is in circulation respecting political fusions. On that score the Butte Bystander said last Saturday that it is opposed to fusion in the belief that the populists have nothing to gain by it.

May and the Stars.

After quite a period of depression and inactivity, superstition is fast picking up again. The statement is made in all seriousness and upon what is said to be excellent authority that the date for the Beale-Blaine wedding was fixed for last Monday, April 30, in deference to the bride, "who wished to avoid the traditional ill luck that is supposed to attend weddings that take place in May." Modern superstition seems to be taking this form, regard for particular times and seasons; a fact traceable, probably, to the monthly announcements of certain London astrologers, who seem to be the development and outgrowth of the weather prophets. Astrology has revived everywhere, its professors abound in all the larger cities and are catching most of the trade that has heretofore gone to the spirit mediums. Perhaps theosophy, more or less directly, has had a good deal to do with the boom in astrology and the contemporaneous decline in spiritualism.

It may be of interest to know that the stars are looking down on the United States with compassion, and are arranging a series of pleasant surprises for us. The month of May, we are assured, is going to pull America out of the hole in great style. Agriculture will thrive, business will be brisk, trade will increase all along the line, strikes will be amicably settled and

prosperity in large measures restored. But this good fortune, mind you, is for the western hemisphere only. In Europe things are going to be rather worse than ever. Trade will languish in England particularly, and toward the close of the month strikes will increase and multiply. A gloomier picture could hardly be drawn than England's forecast for the month of May: "Saturn speaks ill for finance, and taxation is likely to increase; there will also be a falling off in the revenue returns; failures will occur, and the condition of trade and money generally will be very unsatisfactory. In traveling some serious disasters will occur, and fraud and theft will be more than usually prevalent in the postoffice. Schools and places of amusement will suffer; much sickness may be expected during the early part of the month, and some very sudden deaths. The accidental position of Venus denotes many marriages, chiefly of people in high life, or perhaps royalty."

The present month, moreover, will have a strong tendency to be highly disastrous to all persons born on or about April 9, May 3, May 16, or October 12. Such persons are cautioned to be extremely careful in all their acts during May, and on no account to begin any important undertaking, get married or go on a long journey before the spell is over. One cannot be too conservative when there is a combination of the whole universe against him.

The Illinois supreme court has handed down a decision declaring the ticket scalpers' act of that state constitutional. In one or two other states the court of last resort has decided just the other way. The last legislature of Montana passed a similar act, the constitutionality of which, we believe, has not yet been tested. All these acts, it is understood, are practically the same, the text of the bills having been prepared by the railroad companies in concerted action. With such a law in force in one state and not in the next, more or less confusion will follow both to the traveling public and the railroads themselves.

The height of the Coxe movement seems to have been reached Saturday when seven enthusiastic commonwealthers started from Harrodsburg, Ky., bound for Washington in a balloon. They took along a lot of compasses and maps, together with six days' provisions and everything to make them comfortable, and if they do not have a high old time of it moving on Washington it will not be their fault, but that of the balloon. If they can steer it with sufficient precision, they should make it a point to light right on top of the dome of the capitol, which would serve as an admirable rostrum for the orators of the party. Balloons have been utilized in war and their serviceability to the army of peace readily suggests itself.

The sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa., is in a dilemma. He has got to hang a man named Hill, who killed a Mrs. Rotzler last fall. On the night of the murder Hill was found lying beside the dead woman, with his throat cut from ear to ear. With the aid of a silver tube which was placed permanently in his neck, Hill recovered. The position of the wound in Hill's neck is such that if a rope around his neck is drawn taut it will slip above the wound, and he could continue to breathe through the opening below the rope. If, in order to carry out the sentence of the court, the sheriff presumes to take out the tube or to stop it up, he will kill Hill in a manner not allowed by law, and will himself be liable to the charge of murder. He has got to break Hill's neck, but the art of hanging has not yet been brought to the point where dislocation of the vertebrae is rendered absolutely certain. The tribe of Hills is a hard one to down anyway.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Montana's neighbors in British Columbia are in the midst of a very sensational political broil. Charges of bribery and corruption have been preferred by the opposition in the provincial legislature against the premier of the province, Mr. Davie, and his colleagues. Some time ago a provincial guarantee of interest upon the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway was given to the extent of 4 per cent. per annum on \$25,000 per mile for 25 years, the right being reserved to substitute bonds guaranteeing principal at the rate of \$17,500 per mile, with interest at a rate per annum sufficient to enable the company to realize par, but in no case to exceed 4 per cent. per annum. When the bill was introduced into the legislature for the purpose of giving effect to the agreement the opposition charged that Premier Davie had been working for the company and not for the province, and it was also charged that other members of the provincial cabinet, or executive council, as they call it up there, were actuated by corrupt motives in their action. The legislature of the province has been dissolved and the government is appealing to the electors for vindication of its action in this matter. The fight that is now waging on the hustings and in the press is an intensely bitter one. But much of the powder has been drawn from the guns of the opposition by the dominion government's action in appointing a royal commission to investigate the charges against Davie and his colleagues. The commission is composed of Justice Burbridge of the supreme court of the dominion and Sir Matthew Begbie, the most distinguished jurist in the queen's northwest dominions. Begbie is a character: he is brilliant and as a lawyer has few peers in any part of the British empire. In wig and gown he looks the personification of judicial dignity; he is one of the wisest men on the Pacific coast and a better story teller can't be found west of the Rocky mountains. He is a great personal friend of Premier Davie, but that won't make any difference when he comes to look into the charges. Begbie is beyond reproach in point of integrity and probity.

If the evidence discloses that Davie has done wrong, he will be turned down by Sir Matthew in proper style. Many people in the northwestern part of Montana are deeply interested in the outcome of this contest. The construction of this Slocan line would provide an outlet for a rich region in which many Montanans are financially concerned. Should the opposition to Davie's government succeed in securing its defeat, the Nakusp & Slocan line would be doomed for some years to come at least. But inasmuch as Davie himself sought this investigation and asked for the appointment of the royal commission, the probabilities are he will pass through the investigation all safe enough.

The dispatches from London on Saturday said that the "Samoa controversy" has failed to stir up any public interest in England. Of course it has; Britain has discovered that her plans for a protectorate over Samoa are fruitless; she has been served with very emphatic notice that the New Zealand scheme will not be accepted by any of the powers interested; her hopes of supremacy in Pago-Pago and Apia have vanished—naturally she has lost much of her former interest in the situation.

Lord Rosebery has served notice upon his followers in the imperial parliament that the liberal programme as outlined in his acceptance of the premiership is subject to radical change. He has forewarned them that his course in the future is to be vastly different to that pursued by Mr. Gladstone during the last few years of his official life. In his speech before the Liberal club last Tuesday, Rosebery made a bold and vigorous bid for the support of the renegade liberal unionists. He gave them very distinct assurances that the policy of his government was "to maintain the unity of the empire abroad and the unity—in the best sense of the word—of the three kingdoms at home." It was a pretty plain way of putting it that so long as he, a peer, remained premier there would be small reason to fear the carrying out of any scheme of home rule for Ireland. This announcement is quite in accord with Rosebery's political predictions; it is true it is not in harmony with his utterances upon assuming the office made vacant by his distinguished predecessor but it agrees with the position that the well-informed in all parts of the world expected him to take. Pregnant with the prejudices of his pampered class it was not believed that he could bring himself to look with favor upon any measure looking to a reduction of the privileges of his fellow lords.

Of course his speech on Tuesday has, in a large measure, alienated the support of the Irish party; it will not be surprising if it costs the liberal party its present power. All factions of the Irish party in parliament are agreed that there is little to expect from a government with Rosebery at its head. Again the folly of supporting a hereditary lord to the home rule; again the wisdom of the lamented Parnell's parliamentary tactics is forcibly demonstrated. Thirty independent Irish members in the imperial parliament, ready to line up on a moment's notice with the occupants of the treasury benches or to cast their solid strength with the opposition on call, is a situation more to be desired by Ireland than under the present conditions, when the whole contingent of Irish nationalist members comprise the despised and practically impotent appendage of a British party. Rosebery's announced policy now is to "settle the Irish question without the aid of the Irish people." Rosebery's predecessors during more than seven hundred years pursued the same policy; history does not record the successful culmination of their efforts.

With regard to the talk about England's establishing a protectorate over Samoa, the Army and Navy Register said editorially last Monday: "Whatever is done in the premises, it should be carefully borne in mind that the United States has a coaling station in Pago Pago harbor, and no steps should be taken which might result in the loss of this treaty grant. As pointed out by Senator Morgan in his report on the Nicaragua canal, this station will be of vast importance to the United States in the event of the canal being constructed. The existing relations may be attended with objections, but the question arises whether it is not better, under the circumstances, for the country to be found acting in concert with Germany and Great Britain in Samoa than it would be for us to withdraw from the Berlin compact and permit the control of affairs in the islands to come wholly under German or English domination. Just as surely as the United States withdraws from the present agreement, either Germany or England will establish a protectorate over, if it does not annex, Samoa. The result would be the loss to this country of the naval station at Pago Pago."

THE BRAIN AND THE MEMORY.

It is Assumed That Every Thought Is a Separate Lodger in the Brain. From the New York Weekly. What is the brain like in its capacity of storehouse, and what should we see if we could reduce our stature to infinitesimal proportions and travel along the corridors of the brain? Does it contain galleries of pictures? Is it furnished with shelves and pigeon-holes for the classification and care of records and messages? It is impossible to conceive what kind of apparatus or fittings can at once be suitable for storing up pictures and sounds and all the varieties of impressions received from all the senses. Nor can we discover any curious machinery, even with the microscope, for the structure of the gray matter is so minute as to defy the power of the lens, and all that we can detect is an agglomeration of minute cells.

A calculation has been made regarding the number of these brain cells. It is assumed that every thought or perception is a separate lodger in the mind, requiring an apartment of the brain to itself; and the cells are the apartments. We have to provide accommodation for all the incidents of our every-day life, for all we read in the daily papers, for all that our school-masters crammed into us, and all that we have learned since. How is this possible in one small skull? Our conception is assisted by photography, which can print the Lord's prayer so small that it requires a powerful microscope to read it. Surely, then, minute portions of the brain may contain a great deal. The cells vary in size from 1-300 of an inch in diameter to 1-3,000; and this being known, it is not difficult to estimate the entire number of them in the brain. Dr. Hooke, the mathematician, said 3,155,760,000; but according to Mayner's calculation the number of cerebral cells is only 600,000,000. Seeing that the doctors differ, let us use

the slate and pencil ourselves. The thinking power of the brain is believed to reside in the gray matter of the surface. This is a sheet of cellular nerve substance, which is crumpled into convolutions through being confined within the narrow limits of the skull. If it were spread out flat it would be found equal to a layer one inch in thickness and 12 inches long by 11 inches broad—or slightly more—giving a total of 134 cubic inches. If all the cells were one-third-hundredth of an inch in diameter there would be room for 27,000,000 of them in one cubic inch, and therefore for 3,618,000,000 in the whole, but since many of the cells are smaller, the total number must be greater. Let us, however, be content with the 3,618,000,000. What is a million? The Bible, Old and New Testament together, is said to contain about three and a quarter millions of letters; we should, therefore, have to pile up 1,113 copies of the Scriptures to get a heap containing as many letters as the brain contains cells. As each cell may accommodate one idea or thought, probably even a smaller storehouse would suffice for the wants of the average human creature. On the other hand, when great thinkers require more accommodation they may, perhaps, be able to grow more brain cells; and Webster did tell a great American scholar that he had to change the size of his hat every few years.

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The Montana Union has a new time card in this issue. Attention is called to the change of time in trains for Anaconda. Hereafter the train will leave Butte at 12:30 p. m. instead of 11 a. m. The arriving time of the Union Pacific fast mail has also been changed from 2:30 to 1 p. m. There is no change in the time of morning trains to and from Garrison and Deer Lodge.



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Consumption, I had such a terrible cough and threw off twice my weight. I continued in a very weak and low condition; my weight falling from 115, before I was taken sick, to 68 pounds. Then in January, 1903, I had an attack of the grip, and was confined to my room ten weeks. After this attack I was still very weak and did not gain health at all until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had no appetite for anything, and was sick at my stomach continually and had a bad taste in my mouth. Some friends who were taking Hood's Sarsaparilla begged me to try it. My parents had despaired of anything doing me good, but began to give me the medicine, and before I had taken one bottle there was such

A Change for the Better that they were glad to have me continue. The second bottle did for me what no medicine had ever done. It gave me strength and brought my general health up to where it was two weeks before I was taken with the measles. I have now finished my third bottle, and feel strong and well. I shall always thank to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. IRENE HARRIS, Irving, Oregon.

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Trains Nos. 1 and 2 bring pouch and local mail.

Mails close for the East at 4:00 p. m.; for the West, 2:15 p. m.; for the Coast of Alaska, 7:00 a. m.; for the Bitter Root Valley, 3:00 p. m.

ANACONDA TIME CARDS.

Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway. (Time Schedule.)

All trains arrive and depart from Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Depot.

ARRIVE IN ANACONDA.

No. 3, Butte Mixed, arrives daily, 11:10 a. m.

No. 1, Butte Express, arrives daily, 6:55 p. m.

DEPART FROM ANACONDA.

No. 2, Butte Express, leaves daily, 1:30 p. m.

Butte with G. N. for St. Paul, Chicago and Eastern points departs daily, 5:00 a. m.

No. 4, Butte Mixed, departs daily, 2:50 p. m.

MONTANA UNION TIME TABLE.

(Trains Arrive at Anaconda)

No. 9 From Garrison and all points west on the N. P., 5:50 a. m.

No. 101 Butte Express, 1:30 p. m.

No. 103 Butte Express, 6:00 p. m.

DEPART FROM ANACONDA.

No. 100 Butte and Garrison Express, 9:00 a. m.

No. 102 Butte Express, 2:15 p. m.

No. 10 Butte Mixed, 7:35 a. m.

NOTE—Train 102 connects at Silver Bow with the Union Pacific fast mail for all points East, South and West.

BUTTE TIME CARDS.

Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway. (Time Schedule.)

All trains arrive and depart from Montana Central Depot at Butte.

ARRIVE IN BUTTE.

No. 2, Anaconda Express, arrives daily, 8:35 a. m.

No. 4, Anaconda Mixed, arrives daily, 4:15 p. m.

DEPART FROM BUTTE.

No. 3, Anaconda Mixed, leaves daily, 9:45 a. m.

No. 1, Anaconda Express, leaves daily, 5:00 p. m.

Montana Union.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN BUTTE.

No. 2 N. P. Through Train, 9:05 a. m.

No. 8 Montana Union Local, 11:00 p. m.

No. 100 Anaconda Express, 10:15 a. m.

No. 102 Anaconda Express, 2:15 p. m.

No. 601 U. P. Express, 1:00 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE BUTTE.

No. 1 N. P. Express, 9:55 a. m.

No. 7 Montana Union Local, 2:40 p. m.

No. 101 Anaconda Express, 12:20 p. m.

No. 103 Anaconda Express, 5:00 p. m.

No. 602 U. P. Fast Mail, 3:30 p. m.

Northern Pacific.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BUTTE.

No. 7 From St. Paul, Chicago and all Eastern points, arrives Northern Pacific Depot daily at 9:40 a. m.

M. U. No. 2 From Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and all Coast points arrives Montana Union Depot, daily at 6:05 a. m.

TRAINS LEAVE BUTTE.

M. U. No. 1 For Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and all Coast and California points, leave Montana Union Depot, daily at 9:55 a. m.

No. 8 For St. Paul, Chicago and all Eastern, Southern and Canadian points, leave Northern Pacific Depot daily at 9:20 a. m.

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